

THE INTELLIGENCER

ESTABLISHED 1866.

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Rates will be furnished on application. No advertising discontinued except on written order.

The Intelligencer will publish brief and rational letters on subjects of general interest when they are accompanied by the names and addresses of the authors and are not of a defamatory nature. Anonymous communications will not be noticed. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned.

In order to avoid delays on account of personal absence, letters to The Intelligencer intended for publication should not be addressed to any individual connected with the paper, but simply to The Intelligencer.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1915

Pride went before a fall, and yet our people were far from puffed up last summer.

In spite of the mud, the circus raised a lot of dust yesterday—and deposited it in the bank.

We appeal to Edward DuRant Smith to unclog the wheels and let cotton go on up to fifteen cents.

We can't say that any real scandal is going on out on the farms, but we do know that a lot of corn has been shocked.

If the Dardanella campaign is abandoned, it will bring about an anomaly. Turkey for once will have a joyful Thanksgiving.

We've seen and heard something of feminine stubbornness, but for genuine resisting power we yield the palm to that Gallipoli.

The soldiers in the field are singing hymns as they charge the enemy, but we fancy that the devil is still well satisfied with the harvest.

The morning after is the curse of the man who drinks, but it is nothing to the morning before on circus day with its varied assortment of street smells.

We read the other day of two burglars who robbed a house and then fell out over the spoils. There comes a rift within the loot in pretty near everything.

So far no power seems strong enough to blow a lusty song on the tinny pipes of peace. Those discords you hear are coming from the ubiquitous lyre.

The country of Marco Botarris appears to be a shade more independent than in the day when Byron sang, "When Greece her knee in supplication," etc.

Rout and Torah are living up to their names in trying to land the Republican nomination, but it will be many, many weeks before they can tell what's Cumma' (s).

We beg to remind the weather man that we have kept careful tab on him and that his delinquency in rainfall has all been made up. A word to the wise ought to be like the rain.

FLYING FOREIGN FLAGS

The use of a neutral flag by vessels of a country at war has been the cause of much complaint and confusion during the present European of international law that false colors conflict. It seems to be a principle can be employed under unusual circumstances as a ruse to deceive the enemy, but a general resort to this subterfuge is not permissible because it would be a menace to the lives and property of neutral citizens.

The world remembers vividly the exploits of the Emden a few months ago in running a course of destruction to the enemy's shipping that has never been surpassed perhaps in history except in the single case of the Alabama commanded by Captain Somers of the Confederate navy. The Emden, a German vessel, flew a neutral flag and under this disguise entered the port of Penang, where she destroyed several British merchant vessels anchored in the harbor. The exploit is regarded as a brilliant one for its daring and for its complete success.

During the civil war American vessels often flew the British flag to avoid capture by Confederate cruisers. In 1862 the captain of the Confederate sloop Onelda turned the tables on the enemy and approached Mobile harbor under a British ensign. The commander of the federal blockading fleet caused a blank shot to be fired across the Onelda's bow, thus suspending the vessel's neutrality, he took action too late to keep it from running the blockade and entering Mobile harbor, where it found shelter and safety. The federal commander was dismissed from the service of the navy for alleged failure to adopt more vigorous measures, but a board of investigation afterward decided that he had done his full duty under international law.

During the Spanish-American war, the captain of the Charleston, on his way to the Philippines with a convoy of troops, stopped and captured Guam, and in order to avoid attack by the enemy he ordered all other American vessels to hoist the Japanese flag.

The indiscriminate use of a neutral flag to deceive an enemy is a dangerous practice under any circumstances, whether sanctioned by international law or not, for neutral citizens and a merchant marine would be bound to suffer as a consequence. And there would be the ever present danger, too, of the neutral power being drawn into war by the creation of serious international difficulties and complications.

EATING TO EXCESS

The fact that so many men break down before they reach the age of sixty is due in most cases to overeating and lack of exercise. Many a man treats his stomach as if it had the power of assimilation that belongs to the ostrich, and then, after having eaten too much, he falls to take the exercise which he needs to keep the blood stream properly oxygenated.

Intemperance in any kind of habit will eventually cause disease, and nature's law cannot be violated without the consequent payment of a penalty. There is no jury to excuse the breaker of natural laws; for they are as fixed and immutable as were those of the Medes and Persians.

To live well does not mean giving a person a free license to indulge in overeating. When he does that, he is getting about as far away from "good living" as he possibly can without taking a dose of strychnine or using some other means of immediate destruction just as effective. When a man reaches a stage in life when his accumulations justify it, he often begins to live too well. His table is bountifully supplied with a useless variety of food, he rides around in automobiles for recreation, and generally devotes himself to a life of ease, when, as a matter of protection to his own health, he ought to live as simply as he did in the old days and ought to keep up the old forms of physical work and exercise. A cessation of the physical activities, aggravated by heavy eating, will clip ten or twenty years from any life.

To illustrate better our meaning, we read the other day the story of a dyspeptic who went to a physician for advice. The doctor brought in a big bowl and poured a strong cocktail into it. Then followed a conglomeration of oysters, bread, butter, salted almonds, soup, fish, cucumbers, celery, salads, two or three vegetables, chicken, champagne, bonbons, assorted fruits, cakes, ice cream, cheese and coffee.

If it any wonder that a stomach treated like this man's soon broke down and ruined his health? After all, the simple diet, like the simple life, is the only safe course to follow.

FOR NATIONAL DEFENCE

President Wilson and his advisers take high ground in their demand for a program of national defence that will mean something. There is no denial of the fact that for the past generation, and especially since the Spanish-American war projected this country into the front rank of world powers, too little attention has been paid to our army and navy. The sentiment of the people of the United States is always for peace, when peace can be maintained and at the same time the national honor preserved, but we might be forced into a conflict not of our making and a fight of large proportions forced on us.

The president's program, which he will recommend to congress for action, provides for the expenditure of about \$400,000,000. Secretary of War Garrison's plans will call for an additional \$75,000,000, to be used for increasing the regular army to 140,000 men and the formation of a new continental army of 400,000 men. This number with the militia strength of 125,000 would give the United States a total fighting force of 665,000 men, an army that would certainly permit us to be in a state of preparedness in the event that another nation sought to pick a quarrel with us.

In addition to this program Mr. Daniels, secretary of the navy, and his board of advisers have plans for the expenditure of half a billion dollars covering a period of five years. If their plan is carried out by sanction of congress, it will add to the navy ten new dreadnoughts, six battle cruisers, seventy submarines, fifty destroyers, ten scout cruisers and a large number of auxiliary vessels.

The recent critical tilt with Germany over the violation of American rights at sea ought to be sufficient to stir public sentiment to the necessity of a more adequate army and navy, for in this day of delicate political balances between nations some gross breach of international rights might easily happen at any time to plunge us into a bloody war without being prepared for it.

EASY VICTIMS

The number of fake advertising schemes seems to be diminishing, according to the report of the postmaster general, but the old game is still being worked heavily enough to clinch the theory that a sucker is born every minute in this great country.

Last year the postoffice department issued forty-six fraud orders warning the public against fraudulent schemes of persons using the mails. The fakers put a few fancy touches on old schemes and work them successfully on a gullible public, as the original gold brick artist used to do. During the past four years the department has had over fifteen thousand cases involving improper use of the mails, and in all the flagrant cases the government has been able to get sufficient evidence to break up the robbers and put many of them in the penitentiary.

It is estimated that the public has been robbed of \$239,000,000 in the past four years. The easiest fakes to work are those pertaining to "cures" for incurable diseases or for so-called cheap harmless "cures" for ordinary diseases. For instance, if you have cancer, all you have to do is to buy a finger ring of some wonderful magic power, wear it a few days, and the results will be equivalent to a bath in the fountain of perpetual youth. Lean folks bite like suckers in spring time, and our fat brethren often fall for the anti-fat rubbish. One anti-fat cure company spent in a single month fifty thousand dollars for advertising their quack cure, and the profits from the venture must have been enormous to justify such an outlay of money for advertising purposes.

The number of gullible people is surprisingly large, and at bottom the unfortunate spirit that makes faking easy is greed and the desire to get rich quick. The world will have to undergo a revolution of some sort before the people will be enabled to get something for nothing, but it is hard to convince the easy marks of this plain truth.

A fortress is harder to silence than a fort. It belongs to the feminine gender, you know.

A man by the name of Harry Katz won a verdict in a damage suit the other day in Columbia, but it is to be hoped that his lawyer did not chip him after the trial was over.

Contentment is a hard term to define. The other morning we saw a mountaineer cramped by the roadside, supremely satisfied over a breakfast of fatback and fried cabbage.

CARD FROM MR. AIKEN

Editor The Intelligencer: The following communication was offered to The Tribune two issues ago for publication but since it has not yet been noticed I send it to you. Wyatt Aiken.

Editor of Tribune: As a newspaper man of years of experience and with a knowledge of the amenities of the profession, I take it you recognize the right of reply through the medium in which one has been attacked.

I confess that I do not know the animus of your personal grudge against me, but I presume that your personal feelings will not outweigh your sense of justice.

Primarily, I wish to reply through the columns of your paper to the very cowardly and treacherous attack upon me by Congressman Ben Johnson of Kentucky, which was recently printed by you. In doing this I suppose to relate facts exactly as I recall them, and if there is any question of veracity between Mr. Johnson and myself, that can be easily settled later, as we are both members of congress which is to convene in December.

I assert in the first place that the chairmanship of the District of Columbia committee was mine by right, and mine by understanding of the ways and means committee of the house that had the naming of all committee chairmen. As evidence of this fact, note the following:

"House of Representatives, Washington, April 24, 1913. Hon Wyatt Aiken, House of Representatives.

"Dear Sir: In response to your inquiry we, the members of the committee on ways and means of the sixty second congress take pleasure in stating that in the election of the committee chairman at the beginning of the sixty second congress, you would have been chosen as chairman of the committee on the District of Columbia if we had not received your declination. There can be no question about this, as you were the ranking member of the committee and no other name was considered until after your declination had been received. Yours very truly,

(Signed) "O. W. Underwood, Henry T. Roney, Cordell Hull; A. Mitchell Palmer, Claude K.itchin, Lincoln Dixon, Andrew J. Peters, Francis Burton Harrison, W. S. Hammond, D. W. Shackelford, Ollie M. James, William Hughes."

Members of the committee, without exception, as I recall, willingly signed the foregoing statement; after reading it carefully, I am informed that Mr. James says that he did not read it. This I would not dispute, but I can not think that Mr. James, now senator, would have signed the statement, if he had not had its purport made clear to him.

I have stated these facts so that your reader may clearly understand that I had something in my hand to give, and that when I gave it, I supposed that it was to an appreciative friend, whom I had reason to believe would in some measure reciprocate the kindness. My withdrawal in favor of Mr. Johnson gave him the chairmanship of the district committee, and he could not have otherwise been elected to it.

I went to Mr. Johnson one day, in the hall of the house of representatives, sitting between the main aisle and the aisle next to it, on the Democratic side, and asked him if he wanted the chairmanship. He replied that he would rather have it just at that time than any thing in the world. I remarked that it would very probably help him in his race for governor of Kentucky. I told him that I would get out of his way, and he said, of his own accord, that if there was any thing in the world he could do for me he would be glad to do it.

I presume he will not deny his mature intention then to run for governor, or that if he had run and had been elected, he would have resigned the chairmanship in my favor, if I wanted it.

In giving up the chairmanship, I made only one small request of Mr. Johnson, and that was that he would appoint on old friend of mine (Doc Owens) messenger to his committee. He promised me that he would do it. Imagine my amazement then, when I learned later that he appointed a man from his own state, and cooly informed me that he could do nothing for my friend.

I consider that Mr. Johnson deliberately accepted a friendly act, at some little sacrifice on my part, and as deliberately failed to oblige me by fulfilling a promise on his part that would have cost him nothing. After this time, I make no denial of discontinuing attendance on the meet-

ings of the district committee, whether to consider red light legislation, liquor legislation or any other legislation or any other legislation, affecting as it did, the District of Columbia or more properly, the City of Washington, solely.

Mr. Johnson's effort to lug in the people of South Carolina as being affected by legislation for the District of Columbia, which he charges me with neglecting, is as contemptible as it is false. No one knows better than he that the district committee is little more than a city council for the City of Washington. That it gives its chairman local prominence in the city, and perhaps some renown with his constituency, but the legislation therein does not affect, scarcely remotely, the interests of the citizens of other states.

The fact is, as Mr. Johnson admitted in his tirade, he could rarely get a quorum of his committee together, and it was for the very reason that the legislation coming before the committee was purely local in its nature, and of little or no interest to the masses of people outside of Washington.

Mr. Johnson states positively that I have never informed him of my grievance. Surely he will not deny coming to me in the house of representatives and asking me what was the matter with me, and why I did not attend the district committee meetings; and my reply that he had acted ungratefully, and had deceived me, or words to that effect. And if he will confess the truth, he must admit that I was given scant consideration, even if civilly treated by him as chairman, from the time of his election. I have never run after anybody in my life, much less a man whom I had every reason to think was my friend, and who had so plainly shown that he was not.

Mr. Johnson's apparent insinuation that I absented myself from his committee to defeat the Jones-Work bill or the Kenyon red light bill is too dirty and cowardly to be noticed or replied to. Suffice it to say, if that is the purport of the insinuation, it is deliberately and maliciously false.

It has been something over a year since I stated that I did not attend the district committee meetings because of a disagreement with Mr. Johnson, and to say the least of it, he is a little late in coming out in his reply of abuse and vituperation. Doubtless his latent ire has been aroused by the gang of political pirates in Washington who took on themselves the task of trying to defeat me in my last election. The people of this state, if I know their temper, are not ready to return to carpet bag rule, nor to dictation from Washington, nor to dictation from the representatives of some other state. If Mr. Johnson can justify himself in the inconsistent position he has taken and in the company of those who have maliciously attacked me, he is welcome to his ungrateful choice.

I have usually been able to defend myself against both slander and slanderers and I propose to do this in the future as in the past.

I hold myself always accountable to the people of this district, who have honored me signally. I have served them as faithfully as my Maker has given me strength of mind and heart to do. If they believe that another can serve them better or more faithfully, it is their right and privilege to place him in the position; but I have too much confidence in the sense of justice of a people whom I have ever gratefully served, to think that they would sacrifice me in their good opinion, to the cunning malice of my would be traducers.

Wyatt Aiken.

A LINE OF DOPE

Weather Forecast—Fair in east and south and fair in northwest Saturday. Sunday probably fair.

Red Smith, the popular baseball player, and at one time third baseman for the Anderson team during the days of the Carolina association, but who is now holding down the third sack for the Boston Braves in the National League, was an interesting visitor in the city yesterday. Mr. Smith accompanied by his wife and children and his mother were on their way from Boston to Atlanta by automobile and stopped in Anderson only for a few hours. Mr. Smith was having trouble with his large touring car and upon reaching Anderson found it necessary to let his family and mother take the train for Atlanta. "I was talking to Mr. Furman Smith a few minutes ago," stated Mr. Smith, "and he told me that he did not

B-O-E Clothes

The suits for young men are made of fabrics thoroughly in keeping with the pep and action of the style. Fabrics in the conservative suits harmonize with the dignity and character of the designing. Each garment possesses that well-roundedness, that air of thoroughness, the appearance of irreproachable correctness of detail, tastes and construction.

Overcoats from the most ultra-fashioned to the conservative fabrics and models.

Suits and Overcoats at \$10, \$14, \$18, \$20, \$25

B O E Co The Store with a Conscience

think that Anderson was yet ready for more baseball. Those fellows played in hard luck here and I do not blame them for not wanting to support another team."

Mr. Smith stated that he had made the trip from Boston in eight days, and had spent a short time in Greenville. He stated that the roads were getting in a serious condition and that he was having hard time in getting along.

Red is well remembered in Anderson and his many friends here who are glad that he has made good in the baseball world. During this last season he batted around 270.

Mr. Chas. E. Bethen, cashier of the National Bank of Wilmington, N. C., was a visitor in the city yesterday. He is well known by the bankers in this city and they were glad to see him. He stated that things were just going fine up his way.

Capt. John Mattison, conductor on the Southern railway, had charge of the first circus train in the city yesterday and spent the day shaking hands with his old friends here. It will be remembered that at one time Mr. Mattison was conductor of the O. & W. C. but later went to the Southern and has been running out of Augusta, Ga. He married Mrs. Ella Reed of Starr and has many friends in this city. He stated that he was glad to be in Anderson for the day and was glad to meet so many of his old friends.

It has not been learned whether that is a municipal Bull Moose party at Iva which is running against all of the present city officials there, or whether it is a bunch of the young men who want to get in charge of the affairs of the town. Anyway all of the present officials are opposed by young men, none of whom are over 25 years of age, and most of whom are just considered boys. One of the candidates for alderman stated last night that they wanted to have the town so that they could get a "dope" occasionally on Sunday and wanted to regulate the speed limit so that a man would be arrested for running under 15 miles an hour.

The following are the young men in the race and the positions they are candidates for: T. E. Strubling, mayor; C. H. Partain, C. M. Sherard, Gus Townsend and T. C. Jackson, Jr. aldermen; N. Pollackoff, clerk and Milton Sherard, chief of police. The election is to be held on October 23.

Manager Trowbridge stated last night that this afternoon and tonight

he would have at the Anderson in moving pictures, "The Official Wife," a master photoplay in five reels and also Charlie Chaplin in a two reel picture entitled, "Laughing Gas." This program ought to draw good attendance.

Emma Frayer, a negro, has been locked up by the county officers for disposing of, for cash on the spot, corn liquor. Sheriff Ashley and Deputy Sheriff Sanders caught Emma just as she was selling two glasses and therefore have direct proof of her guilt. She is a new one in police circles.

Supt. Felton has mailed out certificates to 37 of those who stood the recent teachers examination. These were mailed only to the white applicants.

FOOTBALL GAMES ARE CENTER OF INTEREST

Harvard-Cornell and Virginia-Georgia Games to Be Features Today.

Atlanta, Oct. 23.—With the Virginia-Georgia game at Athens and the Harvard-Cornell battle at Cambridge featuring tomorrow's schedules in the south and north mid-season football is underway. Georgia is hoping to hold Virginia to a small score. The rest of the south is watching the battle in New Orleans between Georgia Tech and Louisiana State. Tech with the strongest team in years, beats the Louisiana team, which defeated Mississippi last week twenty-eight to naught. Tulane meets Alabama at Tuscaloosa, while Auburn journeys to Birmingham to meet the Mississippi Aggies. Vanderbilt plays the University of Mississippi at Memphis.

Other games in the south are North Carolina versus V. M. I., at Greensboro, N. C., and Swannee versus Kentucky State at Lexington, Ky.

"You and Grump seem to get along pretty well." "Yes, You see, he never borrows anything but trouble, and that's all I ever have to lend." Boston Transcript.

His Wife—"Never mind if you have lost everything. You still have me." Mr. Bustup—"But you're not an asset. You're a running expense." Judge.

"Mother," said the sweet young thing, "have you put away my summer suit?" "Yes, daughter."

"Then I think I had better go shopping today for my winter ones." Baltimore American.